N. A. A. C. P. – 1928.

NEGRO FURNISHES "SHOCK TROOPS" FOR MINORITY GROUPS IN THE UNITED STATES

N. A. A. C. P. Annual Report Asserts Race Tests Reality of American Democracy

NEW YORK—The foreword to the Annual Report for 1927 of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth avenue, to be published shortly, refers to the Negro as representing the "shock troops" in behalf of all the minority groups in America. The foreword in full of the N. A. A. C. P. Annual Report will be as follows:

The record ofthe year 1928 has again demonstrated that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is the only organization of national scope effective on a national scale in its efforts to secure r,eaffirm and safeguard the fundamentl citizenship rights of the American Negro. It is the Negro's instument. And the Negro represents the 'shock troops' in behalf of all the minority groups in America, which test the reality of American democracy.

"As in 1926, the Asociation's work has been focused in the courts. And the courts have again shown that where the Nefro is organized and prepared to defend his rights, American public opinion, as the courts of the land represent it, is prepared to accord dhim justice. It is worth point ing particularly to the eminent legal minds which the Association's cause enlists. The Association's entire annual budget would hardly cover the cost of a single case before the United States Supreme ourt if the Associatoin's legal advisers charged for their services instead of generously donating them.

"The Association's work, as everyone knows, radites into every phase lof race delations. Its small staff performs many functions, from giving radio talks to investigating parts of the country for aid. It sends lynching statistics to California in an extradition case; investigates discrimination in the Missippi flood area and calls the facts to the attention of the authorities; fights for the Negro's right to vote in the south, blocks anti-marriage laws in the north; continues to fight the Klan with publicity; establishes the Negro's case in newspapers and magazines not only in America but throughout Europe; hold hundreds of public meetings; where it is able, defends the poor and ignorant from injustice issuing from race prejudice and continues to build up bulwarks in United States Supreme Court decisions for the protection of the Negro's fundamentl rights.

The appeals coming in to the Association from all sources, for its information as well as for aid, are increasing in number. It is now realized that the Association is uniq.e in its field. Anyone who will hastily scan this summary of its activities for the year will see at once that the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People vitally affects the welfare of every good colored person in the United States.

NEW YORK TIMES

JAN 1 8 1928

NEGROES ELECT DIRECTORS

Association for Advancement of Colored People Also Hears Reports.

The annual business meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 6' Fifth Avenue, was held yesterday when reports for the past year were read and new officers elected. The following were elected to the Board of Directors for two-year terms:

George W. Crawford, New Haven, Conn.; Bishop John Hurst, Baltimore; Paul Kennaday, New York; Joseph P. Loud, Boston, Dr. George W. Lucas, New Orleans; Ella Rush Murray, New York; F. B. Ransom, Indianapolis; Dr. I. A. Somerville, Los Angeles; Arthur B. Springarn, New York; Charles H. Studin, New York; Neval H. Thomas, Washington, D C.; the Rev. G. R. Waller, Springfield, Mass.

The Nominating Committee was elected as follows: Isadore Martin, Chairman; John Haynes Holmes, J. E. Spingarn, John E. Nail.

The following officers have been renominated and will be re-elected next week: Moorfield Storey, President; Archibald H. Grimke, John Haynes Holmes, Bishop John Hurst, Arthur B. Spingarn, Oswald Garrison Villard, Vice Presidents; Mary White Ovington, Chairman of the board, and J. E. Spingarn, Treasurer.

James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the association, read a report showing that the association had won two victories in the United States Supreme Court during the past year, both reaffirming the negro's constitutional rights. One decision invalidated a Texas law excluding negroes from Democratic Party primaries, the second invalidated New Orleans and Louisiana residential segregation statutes.

At the invitation of the Governor of California and the Mayor and Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, the association will hold its annual Spring conference in Los Angeles next June.

N. A. A. C. P. HELD ANNUAL MEETING AT LOS ANGELES

Welcomed By Mayor Cryer; Hotel Somerville Is Headquarters

Los Angeles, Cal.—Officers of the N. A. A. C. P., delegates and friends coming here for the 19th annual conference of that organization, occupied two special trains. The party was met by a delegation of prominent citizens of both races, and with a special detail of Los Angeles policemen was escorted through the streets of the city to the Hotel Somerville, N. A. A. C. P., headquarters during the meeting.

This hotel, said to be the most elaborate hostelry in the country owned and operated by Negroes, built in the Spanish style, was formally opened with the arrival of the N. A. A. C. P. officials, and was official headquarters during the conference.

At the opening meeting, on Wednesday night, June 27, the organization was welcomed by Mayor George E. Cryer, in the Philharmonic Auditorium, an edifice which has a capacity of 3,000, and in which Roland Hayes and other famous artists have appeared. More than a thousand people were turned away from the doors, unable to gain entrance.

Ovation For Dr. DuBois.

A letter from Moorfield Storey, president, enumerating the past year's achievements, was read by the secretary, James Weldon Johnson. Dr. H. C. Hudson, president of the local branch, spoke, and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of The Crisis, delivered an address on "The Presidential Election, Black Votes and Democracy in the United States." Dr. DuBois was given an ovation. Dr. Miriam Van Waters, referee of the Juvenile Court of Los Angeles, also spoke. Dr. Van Waters brought out the fact that the first steamship in San Francisco Bay was owned and operated by Negroes.

Interesting addresses were made on Thursday by S. G. Pandit, a Hindu, practicing attorney in Los Angeles, who deplored the "superstitions of race superiority" so prevalent in America, declaring that each race, like each individual is unique and indispensable, with its own contribution to make the world, and by Rabbi Rudolph I. Coffee, of San Francisco, who declared that America's real strength consists in the blending of healthy differences.

Rabbi Coffee asserted that a minority of one has its rights and that the Negro, numbering one-tenth of the country's population, has absolute rights which must not be insulted. "America is infinitely richer," said he, "because of Paul Laurence Dunbar, Roland Hayes and Florence Mills. How much poorer would America Be if we never had your magnificent contribution to music?"

William Pickens, field secretary, spoke on Friday night at a mass meeting, and he declared that "economic domination" is closely linked with the assumed "superior" group. The economically ill-situated are always the "inferior" race.

N. A. A. C. P. CONTRIBUTES $747.50 IN TWO MONTHS FOR LEGAL DEFENSE

NEW YORK, May 11—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, made contributions of $747.50 during the past two months to help conduct legal cases of major interest to Negroes in various parts of the United States. The cases are being conducted by local branches of the N. A. A. C. P. and are as follows:

1. Fight against segregated schools in Douglas, Arizona.

2. Gary Indiana, high school segregation case. National Office contributed $150.

3. Abe Washing ton case, appeal pending to United States Supreme Court from the Supreme Court of Florida, involving the right of Negroes to sit on juries in southern states. National Office contributed $260.52.

4. Jim-crowing of a passenger in interstate traffic: Mrs. Blanche Brookins vs the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the Pullman Company, suit arising out of the forcible removal from a Pullman car of Mrs. Brookins at Palatka, Florida, while enroute from New York to Orlando, and her detention in jail, fine being imposed. National Office of the N. A. A. C. P. contributed $100 for the examination of witnesses in this case. Examination was conducted at Jacksonville, Florida, by attorney S. Decatur McGill.

PICKENS MAKES KEYNOTE TALK OF N. A. A. C. P.

Economic Status Determines Position of Races, Orator Tells Audience

LOS ANGELES, Cal. (ANP)—The Keynote address of the nineteenth annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which opened here Friday, was delivered Saturday evening by Dean William Pickens, field secretary of the association, when he spoke on "Economic Interpretation of the Race Problem."

The convention is being attended by hundreds of delegates from all over the country and was the recipient of greetings from President Calvin Coolidge, which were read at the opening session. The text of the message was as follows:

"History does not anywhere record so much progress made in the same length of time as that which has been accomplished by the Negro race in the United States since the Emancipation Proclamation. They have come up from slavery to be prominent in education, the professions, art, sciences, agriculture, banking, and commerce. They have been the recipients of presidential appointments and their professional ability has arisen to a sufficiently high plane so that they have been intrusted with the entire management and control of the great Veteran's hospital at Tuskegee, where their conduct has taken high rank. They have shown that they have been worthy of all the encouragement which they have received. Nevertheless, they are too often subjected to thoughtless and inconsiderate treatment, unworthy of the white and colored races. They had been made the target of the foul crime of lynching. For several years these acts of unlawful violence had been diminishing. In the last year they have shown an increase. Every principle of order and law and liberty is opposed to this crime. The congress should enact any legislation it can under the constitution to provide for its elimination."

Pickens Delivers Address

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"Those with the economic advantage are always the 'better' people, the upper caste," declared Mr. Pickens, "the masters, the rulers, the 'superior race'. The economically ill-situated are the lower caste, the servants, the subjects, the 'inferior race'.

"The sentiment that grows around a class is subsequent and secondary; the economic fact is precedent and primary. Primarily a slave is a fellow to do the work; next it becomes very disgraceful to be a slave because of his economic disabilities; he gets the lowest possible wages, his mere 'keep'; he cannot strike and he cannot change his boss. He is lowest in the social scale because he is lowest in the economic scale,—and for no other reason. Serfs, 'common people,' working classes, are determined by their relation to the economic goods of society. Aristocrats, blue bloods, "dicties," capitalists, kings, have their status determined by their relation to the same goods.

"Dirty slaves and ignorant personal servants seem more acceptable to the dominant race than clean and economically independent colored freeman. Atlanta and South Carolina try to legislate Negro barbers out of white barber shops, but allow Negro chamber maids and bell boys in white hotels. A clean and intelligent Negro eating his own biscuit in the hotel dining room is more of an annoyance to the average white American than is the soiled and sweating Negro back in the hotel kitchen, who is actually handling everybody's biscuits. The ruling caste in Mississippi makes passionate speeches and drastic laws against any legitimate and honorable mixing of the blood of the two races, but produces a hundred thousand mulattoes by illegitimate contacts. Negro maids may arrange a white woman's hair, brush her teeth and suckle her babies, but may not sit on the far end of a long pew in her church.

"These seeming inconsistencies no longer puzzle us when we apply the law to them: for Negro slaves, Negro cooks, and other Negro servants represent economic subjection; while the Negro freeman, the Negro hotel guest, and even the Negro sister-in-the-Lord, if in the same pew, represent economic equality. And why is a Negro wife objectionable and a Negro concubine acceptable? There is certainly no physical difference between a wife and a concubine, but there is this important difference: the concubine is but an economic underling, while the wife must be an economic partner.

"This same law of economic gravitation adequately explains that otherwise mystifying phenomenon called 'racial superiority'. Now, racial superiority never goes far against its own economic advantage, if it knows it. In Birmingham, Alabama, the Negro may be excluded from passenger elevators and required to ride up with the freight in hotels, city office buildings, and charity institutions. But just around the corner there will be a large department store, where black and white will ride up indiscriminately in the same elevators. The thing is clear.

"Even the phenomenon of race pride loses some of its glamor, and all of its inconsistency, in the light of this understanding. Race pride is not an instinct but a consciousness of advantage.

"Even the influence of religion has not overcome the power of economic interest to determine human relationships. From its origin and fundamental tenets we would expect that the Christian religion, having little regard for 'the things of this world,' would furnish a good institutional basis for the actual brotherhood of individuals and races; especially since it aims not at the goods of this life, but at a future life where there is to be, if not exactly equality, at least impartiality, every inhabitant being ranked and rewarded there according to his real merit. But we miss our guess.

"The fundamental idea of 'race' itself has no universal consistency except in economic relations: a separate race living in the midst of another race must be a group bound to a separate economic plane, and any group bound to the same economic plane is, or soon will become, one race. The variegated 'Negro race in America is the world's best illustration of this truth: this remarkable group actually includes every possible biological variety from Caucasians with a drop or two of Negro blood to black Americans with hardly a drop of any other blood."

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He praised the accomplishments of the Negro race in America and pointed out that "a Negro who will not be faithful to his own can never win the respect of upstanding white mtn."

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Express

JUN 29 1928

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Auxiliary Members Speak Before N. A. A. C. P. Convention in L. A.

The second business session of the nineteenth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the Philharmonic Auditorium today at 9:30 a. m. was featured by the presentation of the Los Angeles contest babies and speeches by members of the women's auxiliaries.

Presiding was Mrs. Louis Davis of Cleveland.

"Organization and Program for Women's Auxiliaries" was discussed by Mrs. Jessie Hatchcock, Dayton, O.; Mrs. Florence Henderson, New York, and Dr. Elzora Gibson, Los Angeles.

"Methods and Advantages of Raising Branch Funds by Contests" was dealt with by Mrs. Clae Biggs, Cleveland, and Mrs. J. M. Scott, Los Angeles.

DU BOIS PRESIDES

With Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois of New York presiding, the afternoon session was scheduled to begin at 2 p. m.

The first matter to be discussed was "The Crisis," official organ of the N. A. A. C. P. The problems included subscription matters, securing of more agents, the improvement of contents of the publication and the vital problem of advertising.

Life membership medals were to be presented to Dr. Ernest R. Alexander and John B. Nail, both of New York, by Mary White Overton, chairman of the board of directors of the association.

William Pickens, field secretary, was to present the Walker medal to Neval H. Thomas of Washington, D. C.

MASS MEETING

A huge mass meeting will be held at 8 o'clock tonight in the Second Baptist Church, Twenty-fourth street and Griffith avenue.

Presiding over it will be Dr. George L. Lucas, a member of the board of directors of the N. A. A. C. P.

Opening the meeting will be a musical program for a half hour, featuring choirs from the Second Baptist Church and the Zion A. M. E. Church.

Rev. N. P. Greggs will give the invocation, which will be followed by an address on "Women and Government'" by Mrs. William Palmer Lucas.

"The Economic Interpretation of the Race Problem" is the subject of an address by William Pickens, and Miss Gretchen McRae will speak on "Governmental Segregation."

The benediction will be by Rev William A. Washington.

TELEGRAM
SALT LAKE CITY
JUN 26 1928

Negro Gaining Freedom, Leader Says

Race Seizes Chances to Advance

In every walk of life the American negro is coming into new freedom and a new recognition, according to James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people. Mr. Johnson led a delegation of 75 colored people who passed through Salt Lake Monday en route to Los Angeles, to attend the annual convention of the association.

"With the scarcity of labor during the war, the negro became an important factor in industry," Johnson said. "The race as a whole seized upon every opportunity for advancement, and today negroes have won several important supreme court decisions involving negro rights, and in some of the eastern and northern states they are now an actual political power. The association, however, is non-partisan. There are more han 100,000 members of the association in the United States.

Mr. Johnson graduated from Atlanta university in 1894, and was admitted to the bar in Florida in 1897. He was appointed American consul to Venezuela in 1906, and later served in the same capacity in Nicaragua. He is the author of seven books on achievements and records of the colored race, as well as policial questions. He has also achieved a great deal of prominence as a French and Spanish translator.

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N.A.A.C.P. - 1928.

Walter White Resumes Work With Advancement Association

New York, July 26.—Walter White, who has been on leave of absence for [illegible] has resumed his duties as Assistant Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was announced today from the National Office of the Association, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York. Mr. White's leave of absence was granted him to enable him to accept the Fellowship awarded him by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation "for creative writing in France for one year." Nine months of his leave was spent in France. For the past three months Mr. White has been back in the United States gathering datar elating to the economic and political life of the Negro.

TIMES
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

JUN 28 1928

CONVENTION OF NEGROES OPENS HERE

Throngs Turned Away at First Session; Problems of Race Discussed

Three thousand negro delegates and residents of Los Angeles and vicinity last night attended the opening meeting of the Nineteenth Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held in the Philharmonic Auditorium. More than 1000 were turned away for lack of room

The conference will continue until July 3, during which time problems affecting colored people throughout the United States will be discussed. Today's business session and night meeting will be held at the Second Baptist Church.

Tha the question of disenfranchisement of the negro in the Southern States will be one of the outstanding issues discussed during the conference was indicated last night by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois in his address, "The Presidential Election, Black Votes and Democracy in the United States."

He held that through the measures now being enforced in a majority of the Southern States that not only is a large percentage of the eligible colored voters being denied the use of the ballot, but also a similar number of white voters. He declared also that the Nineteenth Amendment of the Constitution was being virtually nullified, because in permitting the white women to vote it would also be necessary to allow the colored women to vote.

He quoted election figures to show that in the State of Louisiana out of 150,000 eligible negro voters only 980 were actually permitted to qualify to cast their ballots at the last Presidential election. In Mississippi he said that less than 1000 were able to vote out of a population of more than 200,000.

As long as this condition prevailed he declared there was little hope for the survival of true democracy. He held that the democracy which the United States is enjoying today is in reality a failure and is in truth an oligarchy. In fact, he was pessimistic about the future unless the nation amended its ways abruptly.

The more than 350 official delegates of the association, coming from all parts of the United States, were welcomed to Los Angeles by Dr. H. C. Hudson, president of the Los Angeles branch.

Mayor Cryer welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city government and wished them success.

Letters from President Coolidge congratulating the association on the progress made so far, and a letter from Moorfield Storey, president of the association, were read by Robert W. Bagnall, director of branches.

The part the negro is playing in the community life of Los Angeles was discussed by Dr. Miriam Van Waters, referee of the juvenile courts.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Express
JUN 26 1928

DELEGATES FOR MEET ARRIVE

Leaders Start Gathering Here For Colored People Association Convention

Negro and white leaders in race relations from all parts of the country arrived in Los Angeles today for the nineteenth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which begins tomorrow night with a mass meeting in Symphony hall.

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS

National officers of the association and delegates from Eastern and Mid-Western states arrive this afternoon on a special train running as a section of the Colorado Flyer.

Among those traveling on the special train are James Weldon Johnson, former United States consul in Nicaragua and Venezuela, poet and author, and now secretary of the association; Charles W. Chestnut, Negro novelist of Cleveland, winner of this year's Spingarn medal, and Mrs. Chestnut; Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of the Crisis magazine; Arthur B. Spingarn, vice president of the association, and Mrs. Spingarn.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON

ARTHUR B. SPINGARN

Mayor Cryer to deliver an address of welcome at tomorrow night's meeting and a message of greeting is to be read from President Coolidge.

The conference is to continue from tomorrow night through Tuesday night, July 3, with a Sunday afternoon mass meeting in the Shrine Auditorium, at which Gov. C. C. Young is to voice the welcome of the state of California. The mass meeting is to be preceded by a parade composed of Negro fraternal, business and other groups.

A feature of the conference will be the presentation of the Spingarn medal by Lieutenant Governor Fitts in Symphony hall on the night of July 3. The medal is awarded annually to the Negro of United States citizenship who has highly distinguished himself in some field of honorable endeavor.

COLORED GROUP GIVES ADDRESS

Official Document Sent to American Public

Disfranchisement, Lynching and Schooling Scored

Cleveland Selected as Next Convention City

Closing their seven-day national conference in Los Angeles, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday made public its address to the American people which sets forth the attitude of the association on public questions. The address in part is as follows:

"The year of the Presidential election brings forcibly to the mind of every American, white or black, the insistent problem of democratic government in the United States. The N.A.A.C.P. reiterates its charges that the disfranchisement of the majority of intelligent adult negroes in the United States is not simply a race problem. It is a problem of democracy and it affects the entire nation and the whole world.

MILLIONS DISFRANCHISED

The association points out that in disfranchisement of 3,750,000 black voters in the South, 5,000,000 southern white voters have been deprived of the franchise.

"Thus democratic government in the United States has become a farce, primarily because for the sake of disfranchising black men part of white America has been willing to disfranchise itself. Despite an increase of 100 per cent in the voting population of the eleven Southern States there has been practically no increase in the number of voters in a generation."

Pointing out that for the first time in a generation there has passed in the United States a period of 120 days when a human being has not been lynched, they assert that if it can be lessened by local initiative it can be wiped out by national enactment, and urge a Federal antilynching law.

The association urges the use of political power to abolish disenfranchisement and segregation of the negro.

COLORED SCHOOLS

Deploring the means of education afforded the colored people in discrimination of salaries of teachers, length of school terms, provision of housing and equipment and claiming such discrimination illegal, the association urges that it be remedied by the ballot and court action.

"Our economic situation is still precarious and deplorable. We denounce the secret enmity toward black workers which is still manifested by those American trade unions which acquiesce in discrimination toward them and in opposition to their employment. We should refuse to use our political power to advance the cause of white unionism if it stands for color discrimination."

Next year's convention city was named as Cleveland, O., at today's business session, at which time one delegate from each branch reported on the activities of his branch during the past year.

MEDAL AWARDED

At the closing session last night Lieut.-Gov. Fitts presented the Spingarn medal to Charles Waddell Chesnutt of Cleveland. The medal is awarded annually by the association for the highest achievement of an American negro. It was given to Chesnutt in recognition of his literary efforts depicting the life and struggles of Americans of negro descent and for his career as a scholar. Among the novels which won the honor for Chesnutt were "The Wife of His Youth," and "The House Behind the Cedars."

Chesnutt replied to the presentation address and other speeches were delivered by Miss Ethelwyn Mills and Harry E. Davis, Cleveland civil service commissioner and a member of the association's board of directors. Mary White Ovington, chairman of the directors, presided, and music was furnished by the association chorus and several colored artists.

NEWS
CHARLESTON, S. C.

JUL 2 1928

Take No Chances

At a convention of the Society for the Advancement of the Colored People in California, William E. Burghardt Dubois spoke on the suppression of the colored vote in the South. He usually does.

Now the fact is that negroes in the South don't want to vote. The proof is that they do not vote in Republican party precinct clubs and won't hold primaries—to which no one would or could object.

Some months ago they "elected" eleven delegates in this state to the Kansas City convention. Who elected? Did anyone hear of meetings of Republican clubs or county conventions?

If meetings were held, they were held so secretly that ninety-nine in one hundred negroes did not hear of them. If the negroes wished, and were capable of it, they could hold party primaries and tens of thousands of them could have all the fun and excitement out of them that Democrats get, say, in Vermont.

Not three thousand negroes in South Car-

olina manifest the faintest sign of interest in the Republican party, which has fallen to an estate so low that in making up a delegation of eleven to Kansas City two or three white persons had to be chosen from one white family—the Tolberts.

What Dr. Dubois really desires is that the white people in the South would divide and then teach the negroes to vote, coddling them, petting them, rounding them up, putting bells upon them, and driving or leading them to the polls. The negroes as a race have shown neither initiative nor disposition for political activity except under white direction—they vote in the North because they are enticed or goaded by the white men surrounding them.

A group of people who can't train and lead themselves in politics have got to be trained and led by others, and people who must be led are sure to be misled, for they will follow demagogues, scoundrels, corruptionists rather than good men. Therefore, they have no business in politics, they would only be a menace in th South, and the menaces are plentiful enough now.

Here and everywhere in the United States decent citizens have as much as they can stand up to in saving government from ignorant and unthinking voters subject to control by vicious politicians, at times and places they fail, and it would be extremest folly to allow the Southern electorate to be augmented by millions from the negro masses.

To be a sure, a small element of exceptional negroes have intelligence as well as character, but it is not likely that they could control the negro masses (not wicked people but unfit for political action) against the leadership of adroit, shrewd negro politicians who have not character spurred on by unscrupulous white politicians who would be their partners.

Without scalawags and carpetbaggers would never have been a negro problem in politics—and th material for scalawags and carpetbaggers to work upon is still here in the South. We all know it, and we shall take no chances.

N. A. A. C. P. Publishers Text of Address

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made public recently the full text of the Address to the American People, adopted at its nineteenth annual conference in Los Angeles. The address, drawn up by a committee of which Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois is chairman, is as follows:

The year of the presidential election brings forcibly to the mind of every American, white and black, the insistent problem of democratic government in the United States. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its nineteenth annual conference reiterates its charge that the disfranchisement of the majority of intelligent adult Negroes in the United States is not simply a race problem, it is a problem of democracy and it affects the entire nation and the whole world.

If democracy is discredited and sneered at today it is very largely because of its partial failure in the United States. We are today dominated openly by selfish private interests, rather than by free and intelligent public opinion; and this is in no small measure because the disfranchisement of 3,750,000 black voters in the South has involved the disfranchisement of more than 5,000,000 Southern white voters. Despite an increase of 100 per cent in the voting population of eleven Southern States, and despite the Nineteenth Amendment, we face the astonishing fact that in the last forty years the voting population there has increased only 50 per cent and in the Southern South there has been practically no increase in the number of voters in a generation.

These facts, together with the disfranchisement of the foreign-born in New England and the gerrymandering of Congressional districts elsewhere, give the astonishing result that a million voters can elect 45 Congressmen in the South and 16 in New England, but only 13 in the Middle West and 12 on the Pacific Coast.

Facts such as these are ruining the interest of Americans in elections all over the United States. Ordinarily, scarcely one eligible American voter out of three goes to the polls, and the number of citizens 21 years of age and over who did not vote in the last election reached 90 per cent in two States, 70 to 90 per cent in seven States, from 50 to 70 per cent in nine States, and from 40 to 50 per cent in 16 States.

Thus, democratic government in the United States has become a farce, primarily because, for the sake of disfranchising black men, white America has been willing to disfranchise itself.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in this year of the presidential election calls on the nation for a new faith in democracy without regard to race or color. The American ballot must be re-established on a real basis of intelligence and character. Only in such way can this nation face the tremendous problems before it: the problem of free speech, an unsubsidized press and civil liberty for all people; the problem of imperialism and the emancipation of Haiti, Nicaragua, Cuba, the Philippines and Hawaii from the government of American banks; the overshadowing problem of peace among the nations and of decent and intelligent co-operation in the real advancement of the natives of Africa and Asia, together with freedom for China, India and Egypt.

If we need the power of intelligent democracy for these broader matters, we need it all the more here in our own land and for the specific hurts of the population that this Association especially represents.

For the first time in a generation there has passed in the United States one period of 120 days when a human being has not been lynched by a mob. The gratification of recording such a fact only increases the sense of utter shame that a great, modern nation must needs rejoice at so elementary an exhibition of decency. If lynching can be stopped for four months, it can be stopped for four years. If it can be lessened by local initiative, it can be wiped out by national enactment. It is clear from two recent mob murders that lynching still needs to be stopped. A Federal Anti-Lynching Law should write into the statutes of the nation the determination of America to put down mob rule.

Disfranchisement and segregation, race hatred and war, all are steps toward the same degeneracy. We have driven official residential segregation out from the protection of the law; but it continues to be common in real estate manipulation and by voluntary agreement. Some segregation by race of American citizens is still practised and persisted in in departments of the Federal Government at Washington. It is due to our unremitting effort that this open defiance of the Constitution is no longer general. Whatever political power we have should be used to continue the fight.

In the past, racial discriimnation in the United States has been repeatedly excused on account of the ignorance of the descendants of the slaves, despite the fact that this ignorance was once notoriously made compulsory by law. Even today, with the tremendous advance which black Americans have made in intelligence, their means of education are deplorably limited. In the chief centers of Negro population there is open discrimination in the salaries of teachers, length of school terms, provision of housing and equipment, and amount of money spent on white and Negro public schools.

A recent document published in the Congressional Record shows that the States which have separate schools for Negroes have only 3,000 college students, where they ought to have 37,000, and receive only $2,-300,000 a year from State and national funds, when they ought to receive $12,000,000. This is illegal and unconstitutional and socially suicidal. It must be remedied and we must remedy it by ballots and by court action.

Our economic situation is still precarious and deplorable. We have more difficulty than white folk in securing decent work and we are paid less for the same jobs. We denounce the secret enmity toward black workers which is still manifested by those American trade unions which acquiesce in discrimination toward them and in opposition to their membership and employment. We should refuse to use our political power to advance the cause of white unionism when it stands for color discriimnation.

We rejoice at the continued growth and development of economic Negro culture, art and literature, despite efforts within and without the race to prostitute beauty to filth and defeatism. We are still objects of petty public insult, coupled with economic theft.

In time of public calamity, like the Mississippi flood, we are treated, in many instances, like slaves and criminals. We still lack the right to enter many places of public accommodation and, especially, we continue to pay railroads in South for accommodations which we do not receive. These public carriers, even in interstate traffic, enforce a species of discrimination so outrageous and so obviously illegal as to call for immediate redress before the courts.

Our great weapon of offense against all this is the ballot. We must not give it up. We must register and vote whenever and wherever we can. We must not mortgage our vote to faithless and corrupt political organizations.

We must demand in return for our political allegiance, education, decent home surroundings, public protection and national respect. Behind that ballot and fighting for it stands the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. No American, black or white, does his full duty who does not support its policies and its work.

We hail and greet our friends, North and South, black and white, whose liberal thought in word and deed, in platform, newspaper, classroom, book and press is forwarding the day of our complete emancipation.

N.A.A.C.P.-1928.

STIR VITAL ISSUES IN ADDRESS TO U. S.

National Conference of N. A. A. C. P. Comes to a Close in Los Angeles with Significant Action

Disfranchisement, Lynching and Schooling are Scored

Chestnutt is Awarded the Spingarn Medal. To Meet in Cleveland, O. for 1929 Session

By Francis H. Howard

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 11.—Closing their seven-day national conference in Los Angeles, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made public its address to the American people which sets forth the attitude of the association on public questions. The address in part is as follows:

"The year of the Presidential election brings forcibly to the mind of every American colored or white the insistent problem of democratic government in the United States. The N. A. A. C. P. reiterates its charges that the disfranchisement of the majority of intelligent adult Negroes in the United States is not simply a race problem. It is a problem of democracy and it affects the entire nation and the whole world.

Millions Disfranchised

The association points out that in disfranchisement of 3,750,000 colored voters in the South, 5,000,000 southern white voters have been deprived of the franchise.

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Colored Schools

Deploring the means of education afforded the colored people in discrimination of salaries of teachers, length of school terms, provision of housing and equipment and claiming such discrimination illegal, the association urges that it be remedied by the ballot and court action.

"Our economic situation is still precarious and deplorable. We denounce the secret enmity toward workers which is still manifested by those American trade unions which acquiesce in discrimination toward them and in opposition to their employment. We should refuse to use our political power to advance the cause of white unionism if it stands for color discrimination."

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'RICHER' PEOPLE ALWAYS BETTER SAYS PICKENS

Wealth Makes Caste And Superiority, He Tells N. A. A. C. P.

3,000 JAM HALL TO ATTEND MEETING

Los Angeles Welcomes Delegates With Flags And Police Escort

LOS ANGELES. — The notion of "superior" and "inferior" races is closely linked with the economic domination of the "superior" group, declared William Pickens, Field Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Friday at the 19th Annual Conference.

Two special trains, bearing the National officers, delegates and friends from the Eastern, Southern and Western States to the N. A. A. C. P. Conference, were met by prominent white and colored citizens and with a special escort of police were escorted through the streets of the city, which are decorated with flags and banners, to the Hotel Somerville headquarters.

A crowd of more than 3,000 black and white jammed Philharmonic auditorium for the mass meeting and 1,000 were turned away.

Better People

"Those with the economic advantage are always the 'better' people, the upper caste," declared Mr. Pickens, "the masters, the rulers, the 'superior race'. The economically ill-situated are the lower caste, the servants, the objects, the 'inferior race.'

"Primarily a slave is a fellow to do the work; next it becomes very disgraceful to be a slave because of his economic disabilities; he gets the lowest possible wages, his mere 'keep'; he cannot strike and he cannot change his boss. He is the lowest in the social scale because he is lowest in the economic scale, — and for no other reason. Aristocrats, blue bloods, "dicties", capitalists, kings, have their status determined by economic goods of society.

Dirt And Ignorance

"Dirty slaves and ignorant personal servants seem more acceptable to the dominant race than clean and economically independent colored freemen. Atlanta and South Carolina try to legislate Negro barbers out of white barber shops, but allow Negro chamber maids and bell boys in white hotels. A clean and intelligent Negro eating his own biscuit in the hotel dining room is more of an annoyance to the average white American than is the soiled and sweating Negro back in the hotel kitchen, who is actually handling everybody's biscuits.

Ruling Caste

"The ruling caste in Mississippi makes passionate speeches and drastic laws against any legitimate and honorable mixing of the blood of the two races, but produces hundreds of mulattoes by illegitimate contacts. Negro maids may arrange a white woman's hair, brush her teeth and suckle her babies, but may not sit on the far end of a long pew in her church.

Wife-Concubine

"These seeming inconsistencies no longer puzzle us when we apply the law to them; for Negro slaves, Negro cooks, and other Negro servants represent economic subjection; while the Negro freeman, the Negro hotel guest and even the Negro sister-in-the-Lord, if in the same pew, represent economic equality. And why is a Negro wife objectionable and a Negro concubine acceptable? There is certainly no physical difference; between a wife and a concubine, but there is this important difference: the concubine is but an economic underling, while the wife must be an economic partner.

Superiority

"This same law of economic gravitation adequately explains that otherwise mystifying phenomenon called 'racial superiority'. Now, racial superiority never goes far against its own economic advantage, if it knows it. In Birmingham, Alabama, the Negro may be excluded from passenger elevators and required to ride up with the freight in hotels, city office buildings and charity institutions. But just around the corner there will be a large department store, where black and white will ride up indiscriminately in the same elevators. The thing is clear.

Race Pride

"Even the phenomenon of Race Pride loses some of its glamor, and all of its inconsistency, in the light of this understanding. Race pride is not an instinct but a consciousness of advantage.

Separate Races

"A separate race living in the midst of another race must be a group bound to a separate economic plane, and any group bound to the same economic plane is, or soon will become, one race.

"The variegated 'Negro Race in America' is the world's best illustration of this truth: this remarkable group actually includes every possible biological variety from Caucasians with a drop or two of Negro blod to black Africans with hardly a drop of any other blood."

"RACE SUPERIORITY" SUPERSTITION DEPLORED AT NEGRO CONFERENCE

Hindu Attorney, S. G. Pandit, Cites Declaration of Independence

Los Angeles.—"Superstitions" of race superiority came in for sharp criticism last night in the address of S. G. Pandit, Hindu attorney of Los Angeles, speaking before the 19th Annual Conference here of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Each race, like each individual, is unique and indispensable, with its own contribution to make to the world, declared Mr. Pandit and none could truly claim superiority over any other.

"The tendency of individuals as well as of groups," declared Mr. Pandit, "has been to regard themselves as endowed with the best of everything, that is, their own endowment or possession has been regarded as the best just because it was theirs. Thus numerous and powerful racial, national, religious and other superstitions had their inception in the past. And we have not quite outgrown them in the present.

"The truer ideal which a few all over the world are beginning to glimpse, however, is that which was proclaimed but not fully grasped by the authors and signers of the American Declaration of Independence, who said:

We hold these truths self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

"More and more are we finding out that men must live, truly live. That each and all have an equal right, and even obligation, to live their own lives. And what is life but expression of one's self, of one's 'ownness?' We should not be slavish imitators of anybody whatsoever. Every individual has a unique contribution which he alone can make to the great human symphony slowly but surely perfecting itself. To the extent that he is thwarted from self-expression all humanity is rendered poorer.

"An ever-increasing number of individuals are today attaining to the recognition of the utter self-contra-

diction and illogic of the protagonists of the dogmas of the only true religion, or philosophy, the best government or social system, the noblest human race or nation, etc. For we feel that every race's contribution is indispensable in its own uniqueness to enrich the life of humanity and that none may truly claim absolute superiority over another.

"No need, therefore, of misdirected missionary effort towards conversion of others to something alien to their own nature, or any justification to fancy our souls elevated by the measure of deprecation and contempt we pour on other souls with a view to lowering them in our fancy, and as far as we may, in fact.

"The important thing is to be constantly seeking to reach a higher excellence in one's own self-expression. There is no greater stimulous one can supply another to evoke, his unique expression of himself. Thus may we grow to burst the unnumbered bonds in which we are enmeshed. The silly prides and conceits, even if they had a problematic use to us as swaddling clothes in the night of our dumb infancy, will then fall away, one after another; and we shall stand forth as men freed from the desire to dominate, convert or enslave others."

Former California Editor Holds That It Will Be Advanced by Colored Races

Greatest Need Is Consecrated Leadership, National Association Conference Is Told — Annual Meeting Closes

LOS ANGELES, July 10. — "Civilization began with the brown races," declared Lew Head, former editor of a Pasadena daily, now living in Los Angeles, speaking at last Monday night's mass meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, now in session here, "and civilization will reach its highest achievements when the brown races of the world have first, conceived the need of consecrated leadership; second, sponsored those leaders, and, third, through them energized an improved civilization on this earth. There is a power in the colored people of the United States that either has not been discovered or, if discovered, has not been harnessed for practical use.

"The present civilization has about spent itself. Humanity is on the verge of a tremendous crisis. Just what direction the march of human progress is to take is now back where it was when civilization started, waiting for responsible, intelligent and consecrated leadership. It is not beyond belief that out of the brown races of the world —over half of its population—will come this leadership.

"We are interested, I take it, in the facts and theories that crowd outworn major activities off the face of human experience and supplant them with new conceptions of government, social, moral and political. In this transition of a minor into a major influence the colored races of the world have the opportunity to play the biggest or at least a very large part. As I see it, the preliminary equipment necessary to transform the latent power of the colored people of this and other nations into determining potency arranges itself about as follows:

"First, it is necessary that the colored races become minority conscious, and have a well defined and achievable purpose and competent leadership; second, that this minority be cohesive, organizable, well directed and willing to program without pestiferous quibbling; third, that its objectives be common to the mass, easily understood and, above all else, fair and reasonable; fourth, that action be united, constructive, intelligent and persistent; fifth, that progress always be under vigorous control—never fanatical."

"Peace Conducive to Solving Race Problem"

International peace offers the best opportunity for meeting and solving race problems, even the race problem in the United States, declared Miss Ethelwyn Mills, speaking last Tuesday night before the annual conference. Miss Mills is president of the Los Angeles branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

"It would be far easier to solve the race problem in the United States in times of permanent peace," declared Miss Mills, "than during the cataclysms of war.

"The governments of the world today stand bristling with suspicion of each other. The white man arrogantly pushes his way through the Orient and the yellow peoples in turn are learning the white man's ways of violence, and hurl at him their distrust. We seem to stand only a step or two away from gigantic war, which might easily involve the whole world in unimaginable terror and misery.

"One of the greatest obstacles to peace is the fact that war is legal. It is supported by an enormous percentage of all national budgets, almost the entire code of international law, by pulpit, press and platform. It is not a makeshift but an established institution.

"However, the political units of the world have never proposed so many remedies, so many steps, so much recasting of old habits, as they have in recent years."

Miss Mills urged as a personal program for freeing the world of war that individuals free themselves from prejudice and come to realize that the interests of all races and nations are equally important.

"The acid test of American civilization and the democratic form of government is in their attitude toward and their treatment of the Negro population," said Mr. Spingarn. He spoke last Monday.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Star

MAY 21 1928

MILLHOLLAND BUST IS UNVEILED HERE

Champion of Colored Race Paid Tribute at Howard University.

A bronze bust of the late John E. Millholland, champion of the negro and founder of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was unveiled in Rankin Memorial Chapel, Howard University, yesterday, by Miss Robbie Turner, president of the Woman Students' League of the university.

Tribute to Millholland was paid by several speakers on the accompanying program, including Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of the University; Dean Lucy D. Slowe and Dr. Emmett J. Scott, chairman of the exercises.

In commending his attitude, which included vigorous activity in favor of all "oppressed" peoples, Dr. Scott said that busts of Mr. Millholland had been placed at Cheyney Institute, Fisk University and at the national headquarters of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. Johnson, expressing the appreciation of Howard University for the bust, paid tribute to Mr. Millholland's work for betterment of man in general. In addition to his labors for the development of the negro, Dr. Johnson declared that Millholland was active also in prison reform, opposition to the oppression of the Irish and the Boers and in the attainment of the Saturday half-holiday. Dean Slowe spoke of the courage of the late Inez Millholland, prominent suffragist and daughter of John Millholland, who refused to ride at the head of the suffragist parade here in 1914 unless women of Howard University were given a place in the line of march.

A poem, "John E. Millholland," was read at the exercises by Jean Robert Foster of New York.

The bust committee included Dr. Scott, Mrs. Jeannie R. McGuire, Mrs. Amanda Gray-Hillyer, Miss Slowe, Neval H. Thomas, James A. Cobb and S. A. Douglas.

N.A.A.C.P-1928

Japanese Becomes 20-Year Member Of N. A. A. C. P

New York, Oct. 26.—Y. Hikida, a Japanese living at Bedford Hills, N.Y., has sent his check for $100 to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 5th Avenue, covering a 20 year membership at $5 a year up to and including the year 1949.

VESTRIS INQUIRY COUNSEL TO SPEAK AT N.A.A.C.P. MEET

NEW YORK, Dec. 26—Charles H. Tuttle, United States district attorney, who conducted the inquiry into the sinking of the steamship Vestris with loss of 111 lives off the Virginia coast, and repeatedly publicly praised the conduct of the colored members of the crew, is to deliver the main address at the annual mass meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Sunday afternoon, January 6, at the Mount Olivet Baptist Church here.

Through his rigorous conduct of the Vestris inquiry, Mr. Tuttle has emerged as one of the men in the forefront of New York City's public life. His determination that colored people should have fair play took the form of a public statement while the hearings were in progress, repudiating the attempt by white officers of the sunken ship to blame the disaster upon a "mutiny" of the colored engine room gang.

Another prominent speaker at the meeting will be William Pickens, field secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.

NEWS
OMAHA, NEB.

JUN 23 1928

NEGRO DELEGATES GO THROUGH CITY

Detroit delegates to an annual convention of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, were in Omaha for a half hour Friday afternoon en route to Los Angeles, where the convention will be held next week.

In the group of 12 officials and delegates, led by W. Hayes McKinney, general counsel of the Detroit organization, and John Fairfax, counsel official. The party consisted of three men and nine women. At the depot to greet the Detroit delegation were H. J. Pinkett, attorney, 2118 North Twenty-first street; Rev. John Albert Williams, 1129 North Twenty-first street, and Dr. J. W. Jones, Omaha colored people.

A delegation from New York will pass through Omaha Saturday en route to the convention.

The anti-lynching law proposed as a federal statute will be a subject discussed at the Los Angeles convention, Mr. McKinney said.

N. A. A. C. P. ISsues Legal Defense Report Has Spent $73,814.97 Since 1912

Five Victories Won Before The United States Supreme Court And Many in Lower Courts

New York, Sept. 28.—Increasing importance of the legal defense work in behalf of the Negro, conducted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, and growth in the number of appeals for said have prompted the issuance of a summary of the history of N. A. A. C. P. legal work. This summary, covering the years from 1912 to date, shows that up to Aug. 31, 1928, there have been expenditures of $73,814.97, including appropriations of $2,770.18 from the General Fund, for legal defense.

These expenditures of the N. A. A. C. P. during 16 years—less than is often spent commercially on a single case—have financed five cases before the United States Supreme Court establishing fundamental principles of the Negro's civil rights; as well as hundreds of cases before the lower courts. The five cases participated in and won before the U. S. Supreme Court are: Grandfather Clauses case, 1913; Louisville Segregation case, 1917; Arkansas Riot cases, 1923; Texas White Primary case and Louisiana Segregation case, 1927.

The smallest sum expended from the Legal Defense Fund on any one case since 1919 is $9.00, and the largest sum, on the two trials of the Sweet Case, $37,849, with the Arkansas Peonage cases costing $14,942.27. Besides the sums expended by the National Office, Branches of the N. A. A. C. P. have often independently fought cases to successful conclusions or have raised and expended large sums in cooperation with the National Office.

Among the more important cases in which the N. A. A. C. P. has intervened since 1919, are the following together with the sums appropriated from the Legal Defense Fund:

1919 Caldwell Case (to U. S. Supreme Court)	$ 965.85
Chicago Riot Cases	500.00
1923 Arkansas Riot Casee	14,942.27
1925 Sweet Cases	37,849.00
1926 Toms River, N. J., School Case	500.00
Warley and Cole, Louisville, Kentucky	500.00
Jim Davis (S. C.)	550.00
1927 White Primary Case (Nixon vs. Herndon)	2,916.90
Samuel A. Browne, (Staten Is. Postman)	379.25
Douglas Arizona, School Case	300.00
Coffeyville, Kansas, Riot Case	350.00
Flood and Peonage Investigations	872.84
Bard and Fleming, (Kentucky)	25[illegible]
Gary, Indiana, School Case	800.00
Atlantic City, Segregation Case	211.50
1928 Washington Segregation Case—(Corrigain vs Buckley)	3,329.69
Russell vs. Wallace (Residential Segregation)	320.75
Abe Washington (Negro Representation on Juries)	268.02
Richmond, Virginia Primary Case	100.00
Pensacola, Fla., Primary Case	100.00
Glass Extradition Case	100.00
Ben Bess Case, (to date)	50.00

In connection with the above summary, Arthur B. Spingarn, Chairman of the National Legal Committee of the N. A. A. C. P. said:

"No complete list of cases undertaken and most of them won by the N. A. A. C. P. can be given here, because it would be a very long list. There have been literally hundreds of such cases. But one thing, I believe, must strike anyone who looks over the variety of the work undertaken by the N. A. A. C. P., ranging from defense of men accused of riot, to civil rights cases, from extradition to school segregation. It should be recall that the N. A. A. C. P. is not a legal aid society in the generally accepted meaning of that phrase. It intervenes only when it is clear that some general principle of interracial justice is being violated, or where it is plain that injustice is being done on the basis of race or color. So, in a sense, there is not a case fought by the N. A. A. C. P. that has not for its purpose a general defense of the Negro's citizenship status in the United States. This of course, quite aside from the individual lives and homes it has saved.

"One other thing should be remembered. The appeals to the N. A. A. C. P. are constant and unending. Every effort is made to use our fund as economically as is consistent with giving really effective assistance. But in order to accomplish the end sought, we often have the most expert legal assistance. That is costly. And no amount of money would be too large to meet the often harrowing appeals that come to us.

"Our record of years of victory, including five epoch-making cases before the United States Supreme Court with a total expenditure for all our legal work of less than a single Supreme Court case often has cost other agencies, is one in which every member and friend of the Association may take pride. The continuance of this record depends entirely on the kind of support the Association continues to have. We can continue to establish and to win the Negro's case in the courts of the United States, from the highest to the lowest, if the means is given us for the work."

TIMES
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

JUL 2 1928

YOUNG LAUDS COLORED RACE

Governor Gives Talk at Shrine Auditorium

Mass Meeting Preceded by Large Parade

A. B. Spingorn of New York Principal Speaker

America, which prides itself on its true democracy, should be free from race and creed distinctions, Gov. Young declared, addressing nearly 7000 persons yesterday afternoon at the Shrine Auditorium. The occasion was a mass meeting held in conjunction with the nineteenth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The meeting was preceded by a procession in which thousands of negroes, from all parts of the United States, participated.

Gov. Young was scheduled to deliver merely an address of welcome but, once under way, he launched into a spirited and eloquent speech in which he praised the colored race as one of America's greatest assets.

To deprive the negro of any rights or privileges given him by the Constitution of the United States, the Governor declared, is a great wrong. In conclusion, he said the association is doing a great humanitarian work from which the white race, as well as the colored, should derive great benefit.

PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

The principal address of the meeting was delivered by Arthur B. Spingarn, New York attorney and vice-president of the association, whose topic was "What is True Americanism?" In introducing Mr. Spingarn, Robert W. Bagnall, presiding officer, pointed out that the New Yorker for many years has devoted more than half his time to performing services for the negroes' cause without one penny of remuneration. When he rose to speak Spingarn received an ovation which lasted for several minutes.

"The acid test of American civilization and the democratic form of government," Springarn asserted, "is in their attitude toward and their treatment of the negro population. What is and should be the position of the least protected and the least advantaged group in a democracy?

INVITES COMPARISON

"Theoretically, everybody in America believes that all the people should have the equal protection of the law and equal opportunity for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The time has come to take stock and see which of the organized groups in America that attempts to perpetuate these American ideals, has tried practically to bring about a condition where these ideals should be fulfilled.

"We invite a comparison of these self-styled patriotic groups which have recently set themselves up as arbiters of Americanism and have seen fit to find this organization wanting, with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Has any of these groups a constructive program which ll bring about the safety of the ividual, larger opportunity for ication and training in true nericanism, the carrying out of e principles of the Constitution f the United States, the increase of the wealth of the submerged and the making of a richer life for ll citizens?"

"KEYHOLE MEN"

The speaker also flayed the Keymen of America which, he recalled, was started to prevent sedition and keep down obstructionists during the war. It has now developed, he said, into the Keyhole Men of America, whose chief business is to suppress any freedom of thought. The Ku Klux Klan also was denounced as unworthy of a place in America.

A feature of the musical program which preceded the speeches was the rendition of Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus," by a mixed choir of 700 voices. The singers were selected from forty church choirs and Elmer Bartlett directed. Other numbers, including several negro spirituelles, were sung by Mayor Johnson Curl of San Diego and Mrs. Florence Cole-Talbert.

LOS ANGELES, CAL
Record
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BY RUBE BOROUGH

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The spirit of fervent optimism has prevailed, it was stated.

That spirit is adequately reflected n these lines from the negro poet, ames Weldon Johnson:

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Till now we stand at last
Where the white bleam of our bright star is cast."

Problems of deep significance to the negro and the entire nation as well have been debated.

Delegates have seen the lawyer-poet, Johnson dreamy affable, leap out of his indecision into fiery eloquence. They have been convinced by the polished, precise diction of Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of "The Crisis"—the negro "with a head like Shakespeare's." They have been touched by the warmth and dignity of their Ohio leader, Harry E. Davis, civil service commissioner of Cleveland. The booming voice of their most popular orator, William Pickens, field secretary of the association, tall, black, powerful in irony and humor, has sent them into gales of laughter. They have felt the organizing force of their "director of branches," Robert W. Bagnall, former Episcopal clergyman in Detroit.

They have had born anew their faith in their leadership.

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ANYONE attending the deliberative sessions of the conference at the Second Baptist church, 24th street and Griffin avenue, would have been convinced of the deep seriousness and adamant purpose of the modern intelligent negro.

Fervor there has been but not of the old-time camp-meeting type familiar to the older generations, both north and south. Emotionalism has been subservient to sound, practical purpose.

In these sessions the peculiar genius of the negro race has cropped out in happy turns of rhetoric but most strikingly perhaps, in the rich rhythms and melodies of the music with which the meetings have been prefaced.

Around the committee rooms the atmosphere has been genial, democratic, helpful, with the ever-present Herbert J. Seligman, the conference's "publicity man," on the job with his newspaper "stories." Seligman is a typical breezy big town newspaper man.

One of the most interesting of the superficial observations to be mad at the conference is that a numbe of these "black folk" are fairer o skin than many so-called "white folk." Blue-grey eyes are a commo sight at the convention. Variation in feature tell the story of the widel divergent white racial strains tha are the heritage of America.

Mass meetings at the Philharmoni and Shrine Civic auditoriums hav been packed to capacity.

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PERHAPS the climax of all the meetings will be tonight at the Philharmonic auditorium when the "Spingarn medal" will be presented by Lieutenant Governor Buron Fitts to Charles Waddell Chestnutt of Cleveland, O.

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NEW YORK
EVE. TELEGRAM

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CIVIL RIGHTS GUARDIANS SEE LESS INJUSTICE

But Liberties Union Say Settled Intolerance Is Increasing.

WRIT ABUSE CONTINUE

Annual Report Shows Fewer Teachers Are Dismissed for Advanced Views.

By LUDWELL DENNY.
News-Telegram Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, July 14. — Fewer violations by officials of constitutional civil rights of Americans, except in Pennsylvania and some Southern States, are reported by organizations devoted to protection of civil and racial liberties.

This is the gist of the annual report of the American Civil Liberties Union, made public today, and of recent reports of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Continued abuse of anti-labor injunctions, and revival of a lynching wave in Texas and Mississippi, are described by liberals as the chief immediate evils demanding correction. This is apart from the invasion of civil rights by prohibition enforcement officials, and the situation created by the recent five-to-four ruling of the United States Supreme Court holding telephone wire-tapping by dry agents constitutional.

Steady Legislation to End Injunction Abuses.

Senators here and the American Federation of Labor are now trying to agree on a bill to be introduced in Congress next December to eradicate the injunction evil. The Norris subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee has worked out a substitute for the Shipstead anti-injunction measure, introduced last session. This follows the report of the special Senate committee on an alleged "reign of terror" by company and State police and injunction judges in the soft coal strike area centring in Pennsylvania.

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Despite apparent improvement in civil liberty conditions, the American Civil Liberties Union's report is pessimistic. Though the record for the year shows less active repression, the union believes there is more settled intolerance.

Says Repression Decreases for Lack of Objects.

"The reason for the decrease in repression is that there is little to repress—militancy in the labor movement has declined, and radical political movements are not strong enough to arouse fear," says the union.

"Americans enjoy freedom of speech—except when there is a serious difference of opinion."

On the credit side of the ledger it lists for the year the release of all political prisoners in the country, except one; no new prosecutions under criminal syndicalism or sedition laws, except in Pennsylvania; the failure of all repressive laws introduced in Congress and State Legislatures; the lowest number of cases of mob violence and police interference with meetings in years; and fewer dismissals of teachers for their views on evolution and social questions.

As the two outstanding events in the field during the year, it lists the execution in Massachusetts of Sacco and Vanzetti, "who were prosecuted primarily because of their radical views and activities," and suppression in the coal strike.

Denounces Pennsylvania as Worst Violator.

"Pennsylvania is the worst State today in the Union for wholesale violations of civil rights," the report says. Other districts given a black mark by the organization are Colorado, Ohio and West Virginia coal fields, New England textile centres, and Newark, Philadelphia, Los Angeles and Boston, "where the police adopt lawless tactics."

Here are the reasons the Union believes that Constitutional rights of Americans are endangered today:—

"The Espionage Act sections authorizing post office censorship are still in force; thirty-four States have criminal syndicalism or sedition laws; sweeping injunctions against strikers are the rule; movies, plays, books, and periodicals are censored in many localities; anti-evolution laws are on the books of two States, while evolution teaching is outlawed by regulation in many others; United States Colonies are still ruled by the Navy or War Departments; aliens no longer enjoy the right of political asylum in the United States; deportation for radical political views is easy and naturalization of radicals and pacifists difficult; professional patriots and militarists are active in suppressing pacifist and even mildly progressive activities; and the Klan, though dying still mobilizes racial and religious prejudice."

Says White Oligarchy Keeps Control of South.

W. E. B. du Bois, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, says:—

"Disfranchisement of the negro in Southern States has brought about such distortion of political power in the United States that a white oligarchy in the South is the dictator of the nation—from 80 to 90 per cent of voters in far Southern States refraining from voting in the election of 1920."

New York, Oct.—Miss Mary Ware Allen, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, whose father was much interested in the question of slavery, is continuing his interest in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Thanked by the NAACP for a $50 contribution, Miss Allen wrote:

"It was not I who contributed the 50 dollars, at least I sent it only as one of my fathers' children. He was very much interested in the question of slavery and of course all the rest of the injustice is a part of that. It is very great and very wreadful, but it will pass.

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Negro Weekly
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Negroes, Courses on, in Schools, etc.

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